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300-410^{Q&As}

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI) (Include 2023 Newest Simulation Labs)

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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1 (config)# ip vrf CCNP
R1 (config-vrf)# rd 1:100
R1 (config-vrf)# exit
R1 (config)# interface Loopback0
R1 (config-if)# ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
R1 (config-if)# ip vrf forwarding CCNP
R1 (config-if)# exit
R1 (config)# exit
R1# ping vrf CCNP 10.1.1.1
% Unrecognized host or address, or protocol not running.
```

Which command must beconfigured to make VRF CCNP work?

A. interface Loopback0 vrf forwarding CCNP

B. interface Loopback0 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0

C. interface Loopback0 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 vrf forwarding CCNP

D. interface Loopback0 ip address10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0 ip vrf forwarding CCNP

Correct Answer: B

From the exhibit, we learn that the command "ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0" has been issued before the command "ip vrf forwarding CCNP". But the second command removed the IP address configured in the first command so we have to retype the IP address command.

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured R2 and R5 as route reflectors and noticed that not all routes are sent to R1 to advertise to the eBGP peers. Which iBGP routers must be configured as route reflectors to advertise all routes to restore reachability across all networks?
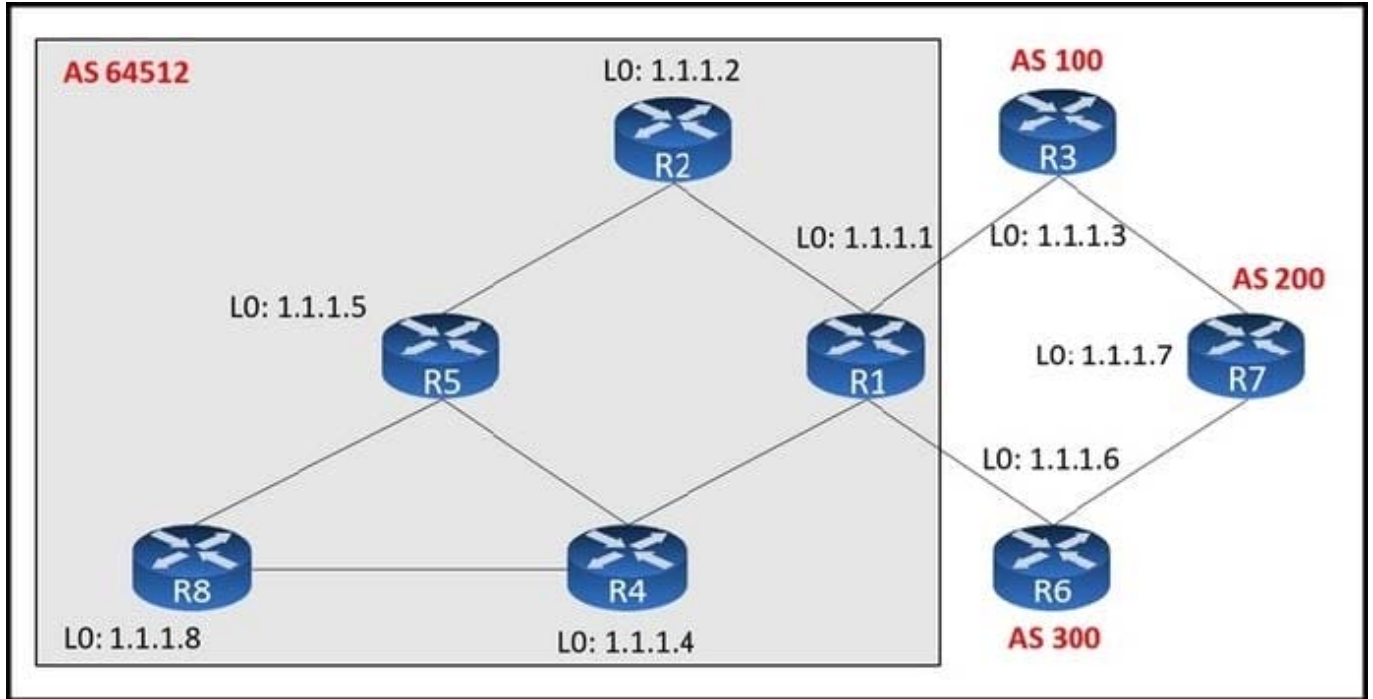
A. R1 and R4

B. R1 and R5

C. R4 and R5

D. R2 and R5

Correct Answer: C

When R2 and R5 are route reflectors (RRs), routes from R4 and R8 are advertised to R5 and R5 advertises to R2. But R2 would drop them as R2 is also a RR. Thereforesome routes are missing on R1 to advertise to eBGP peers.

Good reference: https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/emea/docs/2015/pdf/TECRST-2310.pdf

Route reflectors (RR) must be fully iBGP meshed so we cannot configure RR on both R1 and R5.

QUESTION 3

The following commands were executed on the perimeter router. The Fa1/0 interface in the router is the external interface.

```
router(config)# access-list 101 deny ip 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 any log
router(config)# access-list 101 deny ip 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 any log
router(config)# access-list 101 deny ip 172.16.0.0 0.15.255.255 any log
router(config)# interface fastEthernet 1/0
router(config-if)# ip access-group 101 in
```

What will be the effect of these commands?

A. all traffic will be blocked incoming

B. traffic sourced from private IP addresses will be blocked incoming

C. traffic destined for private IP addresses will be allowed incoming

D. no traffic will be blocked incoming

Correct Answer: A

All traffic will be blocked incoming. While it appears on the surface that this list was designed to block incoming traffic sourced from private IP addresses, it is lacking a single permit statement. Due to the implied deny all at the end of the list,

no traffic will be allowed incoming.

Blocking incoming traffic from private IP addresses is a way to prevent IP spoofing, since there should be no reason for traffic from private IP addresses to be incoming from the Internet. However, you need to include a permit statement at the

end to allow all other traffic types.

Traffic destined for private IP addresses is not all that will be blocked by this command set. In fact, no traffic would be allowed. If there were a permit ip any any at the end of the list, then incoming traffic destined for private IP addresses would

be allowed. This is probably not a great idea either, but if it a permit IP any were added at the end of the command set in the scenario, it would allow incoming traffic destined for private IP addresses.

Objective:

Infrastructure Security

Sub-Objective:

Configure and verify router security features

References:

Cisco > Cisco IOS Security Command Commands A to C > access-list Cisco > Cisco IOS Security Command Commands D to L > ip-group Prevent IP spoofing with the Cisco IOS

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

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```
ip dhcp pool 1
network 200.30.30.0/24
default-router 200.30.30.100
lease 40
!
ip dhcp pool 2
network 200.30.40.0/24
default-router 200.30.40.100
lease 40
!
```

The server for the finance department is not reachable consistently on the 200.30.40.0/24 network and after every second month it gets a new IP address. Which two actions must be taken to resolve this Issue? (Choose two.)

A. Configure the server to use DHCP on the network with default gateway 200 30.40.100.

B. Configure the server with a static IP address and default gateway.

C. Configure the router to exclude a server IP address.

D. Configure the server to use DHCP on the network with default gateway 200 30.30.100.

E. Configure the router to exclude a server IP address and default gateway.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 5

Which command is used to check IP SLA when an interface is suspected to receive lots of traffic with options?

A. show track

B. show threshold

C. show timer

D. show delay

Correct Answer: A

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